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Castro Regime Collapse to End U.S. Problem, Ex-CIA Aide Says

A former assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency said yesterday the nation's problems with Cuba would be solved when the Castro regime collapses of its own weight.

Dr. Max F. Millikan, discussed Cuba as he arrived on the campus of Mohawk Valley Community College to deliver a lecture on the politics of underdeveloped nations.

He is director of the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He served President Truman and its serving President Kennedy as adviser on foreign aid. As assistant CIA director he served under President Truman in 1951 and 1952.

He said he believed that in spite of recent reports to the contrary, Soviet rockets and other military threats had been removed from Cuba.

"We have done all we can do in helping the downfall of the Castro government in removing its prime market for sugar and other products," he said.

Cuba today is in terrible economic shape and the government will eventually collapse, he said.

THE MAIN CONCERN for this country, he added, is not the threat of rockets, but the prestige of the Cuban experiment with the other Latin American countries.

Cuba has provided much propaganda and support to Latin American Communists. Its fall must work to our advantage, he said.

If we did anything more to affect the fall of Castro, he said, we would provide Red propagandists the opportunity to say that he fell because of our intervention and not because of the failure in his theory.

IN HIS TALK before the college student body Millikan said opponents of the U. S. Foreign Aid program call it the "Boys' Club Approach" to international politics.

"I like that term," he said, "because it described exactly what we are trying to do."

"Just as the Boys' Club combats delinquency by teaching new skills and developing new approaches, so does the foreign aid policy use these methods in combatting communism and other totalitarian theories.

ANY GOVERNMENT, whether it be totalitarian or democratic, must maintain itself, he said. It must do so by one of three methods or a combination of all three.

The methods are:

1. Suppression of all opposition by jailing or shooting the opponents.

2. Developing fear of an external threat, such as a former colonial power or the former regime.

3. To do something constructive within the country

to improve living conditions and the opportunities for the people.

The chief aim of the U. S. foreign policy, he said, is to give as much support as possible to the third method. In that way we can help build stable governments in the emerging underdeveloped countries. Those countries, he said, when stabilized, will be little threat to us.

Although foreign aid in any large degree is new since World War II, he said that it has always been our policy to promote stability in foreign governments to our own best interests. That is why it often appeared that we were bent on maintaining the government in power such as was the case with the Batista government in Cuba.

IN COMPARING the U. S. foreign aid program with the Russian, he said our program was aimed at solid, long term development, whereas the Russians were interested in the more spectacular, short term approach.